

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

Vol. 11.3, Issue #49

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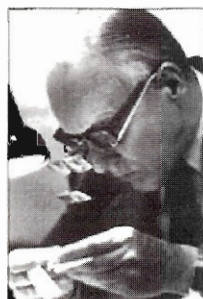
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WHEN GREAT COLLECTIONS ARE SOLD BOWERS AND MERENA SELLS THEM!



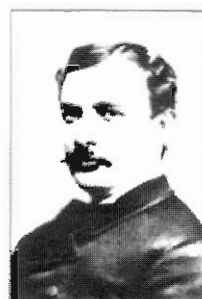
Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.
The \$44.9 Million
Eliasberg Collection



Harry W. Bass, Jr.
The \$37.6 Million
Bass Collection



Emery May Holden (Mrs. R. Henry Norweb)
The \$20 Million
Norweb Collection



T. Harrison Garrett
The \$25 Million
Garrett Collection

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The Rarities Sale
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The Rarities Sale
January 2001—realized \$24,150.



The Rarities Sale
July 1997—realized \$18,700.



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The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to
James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as
Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his
Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

Founded 1991

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The following individuals have indicated their willingness to help promote the club and it's activities in their state.

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please forward your E-Mail address to The Editor immediately.

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Massachusetts	Rudi Rennett				

Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the editor.

On the cover...

This is the rare 1869 Snow-1 18/1869 (n). Presently only 11 examples have been reported to The Fly-In Club's Jerry Wysong. This example was graded MS-66RB by PCGS and was found by Tim Cartwright. It was reported in the June 2001 issue of "Longacre's Ledger". Tim later crossed it over to NGC because they designate this variety on their holder.

Image by Rick Snow

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Submission guidelines

If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

- ✓ If you have internet access, you can send text to the editor's E-mail address below. Unformatted text or MS word preferred.
- ✓ You may also send files and images on a 3.5" PC-formatted disk or CD-W disk to the Editors address below.
- ✓ Hard copies of the article and pictures may also be submitted.
- ✓ Images of materials can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.
- ✓ Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

Submission deadlines

Please submit all articles, letters, columns, press releases, advertisements no later than the following dates to assure inclusion.

Issue	Deadline	Issue date
#50 2001 Vol. 11.4	November 15, 2001	December 2001
#51 2002 Vol. 12.1 ...	February 15, 2002	March 2002
#52 2002 Vol. 12.2 ...	May 15, 2001	June 2001
#53 2002 Vol. 12.3 ...	August 15, 2001	September 2001

Editor

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Presidents Letter

Chris Pilliod



This is my seventh letter as president.

It has been a very busy and as always a fast summer for me. Almost as soon as I got back from the Atlanta ANA my older boy was starting 2nd grade! Atlanta seemed to be a magnet for Indian cent enthusiasts and more than a few of us were able to make the trek to Atlanta for the big ANA Show in August. Club tables are free to member clubs, so we took advantage of this and rented two cases for \$15.00 each, so our entire costs were \$30.00. Our table was at the extreme end of the club row, furthest away from the Main Bourse floor entrance. We have not had a club able for a long time so perhaps as we accrue "ANA stars" we will be situated better. Darrell Crane, President of the Full Step Jefferson Nickel Club, was our neighbor and was kind enough to loan us two lamps as it was a bit of a dark area (Darrell is the main stage hand for FoxSports in Hollywood). We handed out close to 100 flyers and applications to interested parties and took in five new members at the show and three the following week, bringing our current membership to 350 active, of which 52 are Life members. Please welcome the following members who signed up at Atlanta:

Mark Headquist, of Georgia.
Dennis Sullivan, of Florida.
Sam McMillan, of North Carolina.
James Hart, of Washington State.
Neil Brennecke, of North Carolina.

The Fly-In club meeting set a record for attendance with over 20 attendees from 15 different states. We opened our meeting by meeting those in attendance. They are as listed below:

Bernard Peterson Jr., a Life Member from Minnesota.
John Smith, Club Secretary from Virginia.
Francis Townsend, a long time member from Texas.
Rick Snow, Past President of the Club from Eagle Eye Rare Coins in Tucson, Arizona.
Mark McWherter, a long time member from Kansas.
Ellis Ragland, a specialist in high quality Indian Cents from Georgia.
Marvin Erickson, a pioneering researcher from Idaho.
Tim Cartwright, researcher of rare date Indian Cents from Tennessee. Tim is currently researching 1871 Indian cent die pairs.
Michael Green, a recent member from Tennessee.
Bob Pedolsky, a collector who has re-discovered his love of Indian cents from North Carolina.
Sam McMillan, a new member and retired Minister from North Carolina.
Jerry Sajbel, a longtime member from South Carolina.
Fran Momitloy, a guest.
Chris Pilliod, current President from Pennsylvania.
Robert Brown, a new member from Alabama.
Hank Spangenberg, an elder stately collector from Ohio.
Ken Hill, error and variety enthusiast from Seattle. Ken was kind enough to exhibit one of his Flying Eagle errors at the club table, an amazing 1858 flipover double-struck piece.
Dallas Hall, a club member from the area.
Frank Leone, Club website manager from New York.
Larry Steve, Past president from Maryland.
Joe Smolski, an original club member from North Carolina.
J.P. Martin, member of the ICG Grading Service team.

A new slate of officers was approved; since they are unopposed we will not have a ballot. Your officers for 2002 and 2003 are:

Chris Pilliod,	President
Tim Cartwright,	Vice-President
John Smith,	Secretary
Vern Sebby,	Treasurer

The three joining me represent an assemblage of high quality, hard working members who will put forth a solid effort in establishing ourselves as a premier collector club. I know personally that John Smith has worked extremely hard for the club already.

We also presented the Jim Johnson Literary Award. This year's winner was Tim Cartwright for his research which culminated in "The Miracle Die of 1877". The bad news was that I forgot the plaque and money back in my motel room. I have since mailed the awards to him.

A presentation was given by Chris Pilliod dealing with the correlation between the mintage of each year versus the population of the year. He explained the amount of cents per person or the persons per cent for each year. This is helpful in determining the rarity of certain year cents. He and Larry Steve also went into the Mint's decision for redemption of the cent and later reissue of cents. A question was asked as to why the people redeemed the cents in the first place. Larry provided us with a handout to help better explain the reasons for the redemption and later re-issue of cents.

I would like to thank Tim Larson and Rick Snow who donated \$250.00 each for continuing the Jim Johnson Literary Award Fund.

The Club will have a table at the FUN 2002 Show in Orlando, FL. A meeting time has been set for 1:30 p.m. on Friday, January 11th. A topic that several have asked to discuss is mis-placed digits. Perhaps Marv Erickson will volunteer to speak.

As I put the finishing touch on this letter the events of the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the Shanksville, PA crashes are unraveling. It has been a difficult week for all of us I am sure. My wife called me every fifteen minutes at my office that morning as the news unraveled. I found myself unable to concentrate all day—I've never had that experience. I calculated to myself that we were centered 150 miles from each of the crash sites. It was a pristine cool morning here in PA and I found myself walking outside in between the mill buildings looking up. A lot of my fellow steelworkers buddled in offices, breakrooms and pulpits around radios collecting the news. No one got much done all day.

If you would like to share any thoughts, I have a new e-mail address: pilliod@enter.net

Announcements

John Smith in hospital.

Our thoughts and prayers are with John Smith, our newly elected Secretary, who recently entered the hospital for a bone marrow replacement to battle his lymphoma. We all wish him a speedy and full recovery. John's wife, Pam, will fill in John's duties during his treatment and recovery.

Editors' comments

This has been the most difficult issue of "Longacre's Ledger" to put out. I should have been putting it together in late August following the ANA show but I had to delay the work until after Labor Day due to a trip I took to Japan. Cleaning up the work after two 10 day trips back to back took all week. Finally on September 10th I started in earnest to get the Ledger together.

Then came the terrible tragedy of 9-11. Like many of you, the shock and horror of the attack left me paralyzed for a few days. When I finally sat down again to get to work, my computer got infected with a virus. It took a whole week of frantic backups, anti-virus checking, disk formats and operating system reloads to determine that I needed to get a new computer. These setbacks pale in comparison to the troubles which face thousands of families of the victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11th.

What is gut wrenching is that the victims were all people just like me and you - going about their ordinary lives. There are two opposing thoughts that struck me during this time. I originally thought about the triviality of my job and my work on things like the Ledger. How can I compare my work with that of the brave people engaged in rescue efforts in New York City, Arlington and Shanksville. The fact is I can't. Their heroic efforts cannot be placed on the same level of any of our "normal" lives. The rescue workers that came from all over the country certainly deserve the outpouring of gratitude that has been shown lately.

If this incident was some freak act of nature, like a meteor strike, or an earthquake, it would be no easier to bear. The fact that this was directly caused and willed by

some of our fellow humans on this planet actually helps us direct our emotions in a strong purposeful way.

We are not trivial. By acting together we can win against those who wish to do harm to us. Just by going about our normal lives: going to work, taking vacations, collecting coins, we can win a small battle against the forces of evil. The only changes we should make would be to spend more time with our families, taking extra time to hug our kids a little longer.

I think coin collectors have an added feel for the spirit of our country. We gather items which proclaim our basic desires and feelings:

*Liberty
In God We Trust
E Pluribus Unum*

If we let our nature to collect these things wane, then we lose a bit of ourselves. We must not let the forces of evil make us change our way of life.

The stability of our lives is certainly at risk when events make us cut back on our normal routine. Fear and uncertainty in the future are powerful forces. These are the very same emotions which the terrorists desire to bring out in all of us. If collectors rush to sell their treasures at discount prices to dealers who don't want to hold large inventories, then prices will fall. This may happen in more common issues. On the other hand, the new economic policies that The Government has undertaken may rescue the economy, only to add inflation back into our vocabulary. This may actually help increase demand for collector coins.

Stolen 1856 Flying Eagle Cent Revovered!

A 1856 Flying Eagle Cent struck in copper (J-181) and graded PR-64RB by PCGS (serial number 9133432) was recently recovered, thanks to the efforts of Dave Allen.

The coin was stolen from Sacramento coin dealer, John McIntosh in April of last year. This coin was distinctive because it was discovered to be a Snow-5 die pair. This die pair was unknown to exist in copper prior to its attribution by Rick Snow shortly before it was stolen. Rick listed this specific coin in the recently published "Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide" Volume 1, 1856-1858.

Mr. Allen was able to identify the coin as being stolen from the Snow listing when he saw it up for sale on Teletrade during the ANA Convention. Mr. Allen contacted Rick, who was on the road at the time in Dahlonaga, GA. Rick directed him to contact Mr. McIntosh so that he could claim the coin and stop the sale.

The sale was stopped in time, however the coin is now being held by Teletrade pending authorization to surrender it. Lack of cooperation between the police in NY and CA may make recovery impossible.

Mail Bid Auction Closes December 29th, 2001

14 day return for any lot not as described. Postage and insurance will be added to invoice. NY residents must add sales tax. No unlimited bids. No buyer's fee. Bids reduced to 10% over next highest bid. All coins kept at bank. Bids can be submitted via regular mail or email. Include lot# and your maximum bid. MB=Minimum Bid.

Flying Eagle Cents

- 1 1857 Olive-tan color either side. Strong detail. Light lamination thru NE and NT reverse. VF. ----- MB \$25
- 2 1857 Quarter Clash reverse. Snow8. FS#1c-005. Problem free VG with nice color and surfaces. Very scarce variety. VG. ----- MB \$75
- 3 1858 Small Letters - Unlisted cud connects wreath at 5:30K to rim below. Problem free Fine ----- MB \$35
- 4 1858 Small Letters - Cud thru bottom of date. Very similar if not same but slightly earlier die state than FEC-1858-9. Small pinhole at center of reverse. Good. ----- MB \$15
- 5 1858 Small Letters. Cud thru bottoms of 858. Listed in Cud Book as FEC-1858-15. Nice VF. ----- MB \$50

Indian Cents

- 6 1863 Cud at left side of reverse listed as ICN-1863-9R in Cud Book. Decent VG coin with light corrosion on reverse. ----- MB \$25
- 7 1863 Cud at top of reverse listed as ICN-1863-15R - This is the Plate Coin for that reference. Nice VG coin, has been lacquered. ----- MB \$25
- 8 1863 Large break in denticles just below 63 of date. More denticle cuds to right. Nice AU. ----- MB \$40
- 9 1863 Unlisted RPD. Wide north inside 86, mostly visible at center of lower loop of 8. Nice Fine with good color and surfaces. ----- MB \$20
- 10 1864 CN Retained Cud rev from 3k thru 4k. Fine detail. Light corrosion either side. ----- MB \$15
- 11 1864 BR With L. RPD. Snow10. Strong repunched date south within 86. Inverted rev. Nice Good. ----- MB \$40
- 12 1864 Bronze No L. Broadstruck with indent at K3. VG. Corrosion either side. ----- MB \$150
- 13 1864 Bronze No L. - Strong misaligned dies leaves large high rim along left side of obverse. Rev is rotated approx. 170 degrees. Strong die clash marks either side. Large rim cud at lower left. Mostly milk chocolate brown with some darker areas. Smooth, hard surfaces VF-EF ----- MB \$25
- 14 1865 Plain 5 RPD best seen inside top loop of 8. Bold die crack thru bottom 18 to rim at left. Nice Good. ----- MB \$10
- 15 1865 Plain 5. RPD. Snow 3. Repunching visible south, especially on 18. Strong Good. ----- MB \$7
- 16 1865 Fancy 5. RPD. Snow3. Repunching wide west within upper 8. G-VG detail. Lightly bent. Nice brown color and good surfaces. ----- MB \$8
- 17 1865 Fancy 5. Clipped planchet at 7k. Nice AG. ----- MB \$10
- 18 1865 Fancy 5 - Nice obverse cud over tops of ERIC. Unlisted in Cud Book. Nice VG ----- MB \$50
- 19 1866 Unlisted Cud between K3 and K4 reverse. Nice Good-6. ----- MB \$40
- 20 1866 RPD. Snow3. FS-007.9. Wide separation on the 1 west. Good color and surfaces. Full rims Good. ----- MB \$35
- 21 1866 RPD. Snow12. Retained cud rev. at K6. Strong Good-6 with great color and surfaces. ----- MB \$40
- 22 1868 MPD-002. Bold top of 6 in denticles below 6. Good-6. ----- MB \$35
- 23 1880 Unlisted RPD. Another example of the so-called "broken 8's over regular 8's." Nice VF ----- MB \$15
- 24 1882 Unlisted? RPD. Strong separation at top of 1. Coin is bold AU with good color and surfaces. ----- MB \$45
- 25 1884 MPD-002 Strong top of 8 in dents. Below second 8. Nice AU ----- MB \$45
- 26 1884 MPD-002 Strong top of 8 in dents. Below second 8. VG ----- MB \$10
- 27 1884 Unlisted MPD. Thin top of digit in dent. Below 84 and another lower in the dents. Below 4. Even light brown color. EF. ----- MB \$25
- 28 1884 Unlisted Reverse retained cud reverse from K7 thru K9. Die cracks obv also. Nice EF ----- MB \$35
- 29 1885 MPD-001. Clear bottom of digit peaks out from bottom of bust just to right of ribbon end. Even brown either side with some tick marks. AU. ----- MB \$75

- 30 1886 Type 2. MPD-001. Book plate was a low grade. This is a VF with light corrosion. Clear digits in denticles. ----- MB \$35
- 31 1887 Clipped planchet and retained cud reverse. Nice size clip below date. Some scattered light scratches and edge cut at right side of obverse. VF ----- MB \$30
- 32 1887 Unlisted retained reverse cud at K6 thru K9. Unc. ----- MB \$85
- 33 1888 RPD. Snow4. Wide repunching north on 18. Nice strong Good. ----- MB \$5
- 34 1888 MPD-002. Snow8. Tops of 8s in denticles below. Light porosity either side. VG ----- MB \$5
- 35 1888 MPD - Bold top of 8 in denticles below - Listed as Snow 8, FND-003. Coin is nice problem free EF ----- MB \$35
- 36 1888 Unlisted RPD can be seen at center of lower loop of 3rd 8. Strong Good. ----- MB \$6
- 37 1888 Unlisted RPD can be seen strong north at top of 1. Strong Good. ----- MB \$6
- 38 1889 RPD - Snow3, FS-010.8. Wide repunching southwest on date. Nice VF ----- MB \$20
- 39 1889 RPD and MPD-001. Snow 4. Several tops of digits in denticles below and repunched top of 9. Nice VG ----- MB \$10
- 40 1889 RPD and MPD-001. Snow 4. Several tops of digits in denticles below and repunched top of 9. Nice Fine ----- MB \$15
- 41 1889 Unlisted RPD southwest on 88. Possible MPD as two dashes appear in denticles below 1. Attractive brown AU ----- MB \$20
- 42 1889 Same var as above. Good ----- MB \$4
- 43 1890 Interesting die fatigue either side around lettering around devices. Nice VF. ----- MB \$5
- 44 1890 Nice MS62RB - Problem free with some red still showing through. MB \$40
- 45 1890 Unlisted MPD. Tops of digits in dents. Below 1, and below 0. Light scratches either side. Fine. ----- MB \$15
- 46 1891 RPD. Snow 3. FS-010.87 Bold spread north. Nice VG10 ----- MB \$15
- 47 1891 RPD. Snow 3. FS-010.87 Bold spread north. Nice VG ----- MB \$10
- 48 1891 RPD. Snow 3. FS-010.87 Bold spread north. Full Good ----- MB \$5
- 49 1891 MPD-002. Bold tops of digits in denticles below 91. Nice VF30 ----- MB \$25
- 50 1893 RPD. Snow3. Strong separation north on 3. Nice VG10. ----- MB \$10
- 51 1894 MPD-001. Snow2. FS-011.2. Tops of extra 94 peaks up from denticles below 94. Shows up nicely on this attractive and problem free VG. ----- MB \$10
- 52 1894 MPD-001. Snow2. FS-011.2. Tops of extra 94 peaks up from denticles below 94. Shows up nicely on this VG. Some scattered digs. ----- MB \$7
- 53 1894 MPD-001. Snow2. Tops of extra 94 peaks up from denticles below 94. Shows up nicely on this attractive and problem free Good. ----- MB \$5
- 54 1894 MPD-001. Snow2. FS-011.2. Tops of extra 94 peaks up from denticles below 94. MPD still visible on this Good. ----- MB \$3
- 55 1895 Unlisted RPD. Best seen south on 9. Attractive EF-AU. ----- MB \$25
- 56 1896 MPD-001. Top of 6 in denticles below. Nice Fine. ----- MB \$10
- 57 1896 Unlisted RPD. Best seen north on the 6. Nice Unc. ----- MB \$20
- 58 1897 RPD. Snow2. Wide RPD east at bottoms of all four digits. Some ticks either side. EF ----- MB \$15
- 59 1897 Unlisted RPD. Wide southwest on the 9. Lightly cleaned but not hairlined. EF ----- MB \$20
- 60 1897 Unlisted MPD. Tops of digit in denticles below left side of 9. VG ----- MB \$5
- 61 1898 MPD-007. Tops of digits in denticles below 89. Contemporary dig from ear into headdress. Good color and surfaces. EF ----- MB \$10
- 62 1905 Tapered Planchet giving the appearance of a straight clip at 8k. Full rims Good. Nice obv with some scratches rev. ----- MB \$10

Frank Leone

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www.FrankLeone.com

...There are many more lots in this auction from Indian Cents thru Dollars. For a complete list, please visit www.FrankLeone.com. The site will also include images of many lots.

A Discussion of High Grade, Mint State Indian Cents, 1883 - 1891.

By Vernon Sebby, Fly-In #474

This is third in a series of discussions by date. Comments about availability relate to what I collect, light red brown Indians. Future articles will give similar discussion to the remaining dates.

To give a frame of reference for my opinions on eye appeal and strike characteristics, eye appeal relates to my definition of a very attractive coin, one with even, light red brown coloration, a good strike, substantial mint luster, and no spots with very few minute specks. The coin must give a good impression, when first observed with the unaided eye. Strike characteristics detail specifics about the particular date, with emphasis on the prime focal areas (obverse: feather tips, date & legend, and ribbon/diamonds/hair curl, reverse: shield, wreath, and "ONE CENT").

1883:

Eye Appeal - Above average.

Strike Characteristics - Can come well struck, but often is seen in a mushy, late die state.

Comments - This date can be found in high grade. It also happens to be a date that I recall from auction in 1990, where Stack's offered an original roll of 1883's. I went back to my notes in that auction catalog, and was surprised to see that partial rolls of 1880's and 1882's were also offered. The '83's were the coins that stuck in my mind, as they were lustrous, original full red gems. Many of these subsequently slabbed as MS-66 red, which accounts for why it is easier to find a legitimate MS-66 red Indian, than it is a legitimate MS-66 red brown. The lot realized \$23,000, (\$460 per coin), which I'd say was a very good buy.

1884:

Eye Appeal - Above average.

Strike Characteristics - Can be found well struck.

Comments - This date can be found in legitimate MS-65, although in the past year I've seen a couple of certified MS-66's that looked like MS-64's to me. My suggestion is to always buy the coin, not the plastic, and if you're not sure how nice an MS-66 should look, stick to buying MS-64's or 5's.

1885:

Eye Appeal - Above average.

Strike Characteristics - Often comes well struck.

Comments - This date is popularly thought of as the key date of the 1880's. This is definitely not the case with regard to MS-65 red browns. These can be found more easily in a nice, eye appealing MS-65, than the any of the type 2 dates of the decade.

1886 Type 1:

Eye Appeal - Above average.

Strike Characteristics - Often found well struck.

Comments - Similar in availability to the 1885. My '86 type 1 has an interesting anecdote attached to it. Several years ago my friend Clayton Hagemann and I went to a man's home to look at a set of Indians he had for sale. He had many nice coins, the best being the '86 which is now in my collection. His home though had seen better days, and I'm sure his collection of Indian cents was worth more than the roof over his head. Some people enjoy their collections more than they enjoy material surroundings.

1886 Type 2:

Eye Appeal - Below average.

Strike Characteristics - Can be found well struck, but just as likely to be found mushy, from late die state.

Comments - This date is very difficult to find in legitimate MS-65. Virtually every example I've seen in an MS-65 holder has had problems, (spots, weak strike, or uneven toning), and is not a legitimate MS-65.

1887:

Eye Appeal - Below average.

Strike Characteristics - Found in all ranges, from weakly struck to fully struck.

Comments - The 1887 is rarely found in legitimate MS-65 red brown. Even in lower mint state grades 1887's are not particularly appealing, often with spots or unattractive toning.

1888:

Eye Appeal - Average.

Strike Characteristics - Often found marginally struck, full strikes are scarce.

Comments - The 1888 is similar to the 1887, rarely found in legitimate MS-65 red brown. The primary reason it is priced higher, is that full reds are very rare as well, pulling the price up for all 1888's.

1889:

Eye Appeal - Average.

Strike Characteristics - Often found marginally struck, full strikes are harder to find.

Comments - Just like all the other type 2's so far, 1889's are very difficult to find in legitimate MS-65 red brown, and impossible to find in better than 65.

1890:

Eye Appeal - Below average to average.

Strike Characteristics - Found marginally struck at best, with less feather definition than on the other type 2's to date.

Comments - Very difficult to find in legitimate MS-65 red brown. I was very fortunate to acquire, what I consider my nicest Indian of the early 1890's from Brian Wagner, right after he bought it at a Central States show several years ago.

1891:

Eye Appeal - Below average to average.

Strike Characteristics - Just like the 1890, found marginally struck at best, without satisfactory feather definition.

Comments - Very difficult to find in legitimate MS-65 red brown, easier to locate in full red MS-65.

I welcome comments and opinions at
P.O. Box 162, LaFox, Illinois, 60147,
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How many are there anyway?

By Jerry Wysong

I hope each of you had a very relaxing and pleasant Summer.

My 12 year old grandson and I had a terrific time fishing for a week in the

Upper Peninsula of Michigan and then touring the West for another three weeks or so. Major points of interest were Mt. Rushmore; Yellowstone Park; the Grand Canyon and Pike's Peak. We tent camped while at Mt. Rushmore and Yellowstone. Our favorite place was Yellowstone where there are so many different things to do; like fishing for trout; hiking; observing the many different wildlife species and in general just exploring. We also stopped at Temple Square in Salt Lake City. The timing at Temple Square was perfect for us. Shortly after our arrival; a 30 minute organ recital began in the Mormon Tabernacle which we were able to hear. Since I love pipe organ music; this was truly a stroke of good fortune for us. Oh yes; I did manage to stop at a few (actually very few) coin shops & antique shops along the way; I had to do that. I didn't find much although I did buy a few a few things including some nice civil war store cards. Overall the trip was very rewarding for both of us. We drove a total of 6800 miles and I'd do it all again. Maybe next summer???

The coin market is very active. However, I personally have been very frustrated at finding choice, properly graded collector coins in any series; not just nice Indian Cents. I should qualify that by saying I am generally always looking for nice circulated type coins in grades anywhere from VG to AU. Nice, original circulated type coins have become increasingly more scarce over the past several years.

A number of new **Finds** reported to me over the past few months. As always; my sincere thanks to all of you who make this article possible by contributing to the Census. My mailing address is: P.O. Box 292561 Dayton, Ohio 45429 For those of you with Internet access, my e-mail address is: jiwysong@erinet.com If you use e-mail; please include your full name so I can give you proper credit for your find.

The *finds* reported to me for the period of May 16, 2001 through September 10, 2001 are listed below:

DOUBLE DIES

1. 1889 S-1; Very Fine (2 coins); W.O. Walker
2. 1887 S-1; EF (corroded); John Smith
3. 1864 S-4; ANACS EF-45; Jerry Wysong

MISPLACED DATES

1. 1902 S-1; AU (2 coins); W.O. Walker
2. 1897 S-1; Very Good; Vernon Sebbby
3. 1897 S-1; VF-20; Vernon Sebbby

REPUNCHED DATES

1. 1866 S-3; ANACS EF-40; W.O. Walker
2. 1891 S-3; Very Fine; W.O. Walker
3. 1873 (op 3) S-1; AU; Vernon Sebbby for Clayton Hagemann
4. 1873 (op 3) S-1; EF; Steve Shaw

CLASHED DIES

1. 1857 S-8; Fine-15; John Smith
2. 1857 S-8; EF (corroded); John Smith
3. 1857 S-8; ANACS EF-40 net VF-20; Jerry Wysong

Please submit NEW finds to:

Jerry Wysong

P.O. Box 292561

Dayton, Ohio 45429

jiwysong@erinet.com

DOUBLED DIE TABLE												
VARIETY		G/VGF	VF	EF	AU	60/6263	64	65	66	TOTAL		
1864 1-O-V	S-4	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	7	
1865 1-R-IV	S-2	5	1	4	3	3	2	1	0	0	22	
1866 1-O-V	S-1	2	5	10	7	5	3	2	3	1	39	
1868 1-O-III	S-1	0	1	2	7	5	3	4	5	1	29	
1870 1-O-IV(3)	S-1	0	0	2	13	7	7	4	7	1	41	
1870 2-O-IV	S-3	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	7	
1870 3-O-IV	S-5	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	
1873 1-O-III	S-1	38	17	19	16	20	7	4	3	2	126	
1873 2-O-III	S-2	0	1	7	9	11	8	7	4	3	50	
1874 1-O-V	S-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	7	
1880 1-O-IV	S-1	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	20	
1887 1-O-V	S-1	36	13	9	8	6	0	2	1	0	75	
1889 1-R-III	S-1	3	1	6	6	7	2	2	3	1	31	
1890 1-O-II(3)	S-1	1	3	1	3	7	2	2	2	2	23	
1891 1-O-IV	S-1	10	2	4	4	7	3	1	3	1	34	
1909 1-O-III	S-1	0	1	2	6	8	7	8	8	3	45	

MISPLACED DIGIT TABLE												
VARIETY		G/VGF	VF	EF	AU	60/6263	64	65	66	TOTAL		
1870 0-in-Dent.	S-5	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	11	
1870 FND-004	S-8	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	8	
1873 op 3	S-6	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	9	
1883 1-in - Neck	S-1	12	3	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	32	
1884 4 -in - Dent	S-1	2	4	4	5	4	1	0	2	1	23	
1888/7	S-2	5	2	4	1	7	2	1	1	0	23	
1888 8-in-Dent.	S-8	3	0	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	14	
1891 FND-003	S-7	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	8	
1894 94-in-Dent.	S-2	10	2	1	3	5	1	0	3	0	27	
1897 1-in-Neck	S-1	52	20	11	16	8	2	5	2	0	116	
1902 0-in-Dent.	S-1	8	3	1	3	3	1	2	0	1	22	

REPUNCHED DATE TABLE												
VARIETY		G/VGF	VF	EF	AU	60/6263	64	65	66	TOTAL		
1857/57	S-11	0	0	2	3	1	3	2	0	2	13	
1858/7 EDS	S-1	3	2	12	10	15	4	3	5	0	54	
1858/7 Type 2	S-7	0	2	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	12	
1859/9	S-1	6	3	4	7	7	1	0	1	1	30	
1865/4 Fancy	S-1	3	0	1	2	5	0	1	2	1	15	
1865/4 Plain	S-1	0	1	2	1	1	1	5	2	0	14	
1866/1	S-3	6	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	25	
1867/67	S-1	42	10	15	12	4	7	6	15	5	116	
1869/18	S-1	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	11	
1872/182	S-1	4	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	1	20	
1873 Op.3	S-1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	
1888/7 die #1	S-1	8	1	5	1	2	4	2	1	1	23	
1891/1891	S-3	15	3	8	6	12	2	6	7	1	59	
1894/94	S-1	98	15	16	10	4	5	9	9	4	172	
1895/895	S-1	11	1	2	4	3	1	1	0	1	24	

CLASHED DIE TABLE												
VARIETY		G/VGF	VF	EF	AU	60/6263	64	65	66	TOTAL		
1857 \$20 Obv.	S-7	16	5	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	35	
1857 25c Rev.	S-8	3	6	9	8	6	4	1	1	1	38	
1857 50c Obv.	S-9	23	15	19	7	3	1	2	4	2	77	

The 1869/69 Snow-3

By Rick Snow

Any collector who attempts a collection of Flying Eagle and Indian cents that chooses to put their coins in a bookshelf style album is typically confronted with a space for a 1869/8 or more recently 1869/69. This is typically the only variety included in these sets. Holes for this coin are more commonly encountered in albums than the 1858/7 and 1888/7 overdates.

The variety was discovered by Walter Breen in 1953. A year later Breen found a coin he believed to be a 1869/8 overdate. This second find got publicity since overdates in the Indian cent series are collected as part of the regular series. According to Breen in his Encyclopedia, 2 different varieties of the 1869/8 were found.

In the late 1970's researchers at ANACS debunked the 1869/8 varieties as mere repunched dates due to the very different styles of the 1 digit for these two years. One of the reasons that the 1869/8 was debunked was that the 1 digit for 1868 has a much lower flag than it does on the 1869 issues. If an 1868 die was repunched with an 1869 date punch the differences in the 1 digits would probably show as well.

In the meantime, dealers convinced the makers of popular albums to include a space for the 1869/8. This forced collectors to try and find this variety. Since it really didn't exist, collectors and dealers bought and sold the repunched date which would later be known as the Snow-3, which is really 1869/69.

The 1869 date is one of the lower mintage dates in the series, so all examples of this date are scarce and in heavy demand. Popular reasoning would follow that the 1869 Snow-3 is much rarer than the rest of the coins produced that year and is worthy of a substantial premium. The truth is that the variety is quite common. In high grades the 1869 Snow-3 is actually more often encountered than a coin without any repunching! In circulated grades it is still quite common, but certainly not to the extent of being more common than all other 1869's. This variety is really no more dramatic than any number of bold varieties found in the Indian Cent series. If a collector needs to collect this variety, then the bold repunched dates from numerous other dates should also be collected. Why not? There is no hole in the album.

Beginning in the 1960's dealers charged hefty premiums for the variety. It was listed as 1869/8 in the Red Book and other pricing guides like the Grey Sheet. Only recently has the coin been labeled properly as 1869/9. I believe the premiums for the variety should not exceed 20% in any grade. Over time the premium factor for this variety in most grades has gone down to about that size. In MS65RD there is no premium. The prices for low grade examples, below Fine, are still at a 100% to 150% premium due to an east coast marketers need to fill its customers album holes.

It seems that the obverse die which produced the 1869 Snow-3 was a "miracle die" which struck coins while paired with no less than 8 different reverse dies! Some of these dies have very bold diagnostics, as will be revealed. Presently the rarity of the various die pairs has not been established.



Fly-In Club image library

1869 Snow-3 1869/69 (n).



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1868 date area.

Note the shape of the flag of the 1 digit.

The numbering system used for varieties, like the 1869 Snow-3 with multiple dies found on the non-variety side are treated as one variety number with alphabetic extensions, in this case these are numbered Snow-3a, S-3b, S-3c, etc... The exception to this would be if a reverse die was found to be a doubled die or some other premium variety. None of the reverse dies paired with the 1869/69 obverse qualifies as a separate variety. The die pairs are arranged to show the most likely striking order. This updates the previous listing in the 1998 Fly-In Club Attribution Guide. The striking order of the die pairs is based on the die states of the obverse die, which is listed as Obverse number 4.

Obv. 4: (RH) 1869, 69/69 (n). Bold repunching visible mostly on the 9. Moderate repunching visible on the 6. Small die chip on the cheek. Small die line through lips.



Fly-In Club image library

1869 S3a Die line at mouth.



1869 Snow-3a

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S3a 1869/69 (n).

Obv. 4: (RH) Die stage A: No die cracks. Light clash marks in between the last four feathers.

Rev. U: Die striations from 9:00 to 3:00. Raised rough die chip on the lower half of the N in ONE. Light clash mark inside the right wreath. Die lines on the left wreath.



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1869 Snow-3a, Rev. U.



Fly-In Club image library

1869 Snow-3b

S3b 1869, 69/69 (n).

Obv. 4: (RH) Die stage A, late: No die cracks. Two to three clash marks above first four feathers and in front of face.

Rev. G: A large die rust lump over the N in ONE. Die striations from 1:00 to 7:00. Die crack from the rim at 8:30 upward through the wreath. Die crack inside the wreath from 1:30 to 3:00.



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1869 Snow-3b, Rev. G.



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1869 S3c, Rev.D.

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1869 S3c

S3c 1869, 69/69 (n).

Obv. 4: (RH) Die stage B: Die line visible in neck above pearls. No die cracks. Horizontal die striations at 12:00.

Rev. D: A small die rust lump on the lower left quadrant of the O. Die crack from the rim at 6:00 through the wreath to 9:00.



Fly-In Club image library

1869 S3c, Rev.D.



Fly-In Club image library

1869 S3d

S3d 1869, 69/69 (n).

Obv. 4: (RH) Die stage B: Lapping line visible in neck above pearls. No die cracks. Horizontal die striations at 12:00. Later die states do not show the die striations.

Rev. E: Die stage A: Die striations 1:30 to 7:30. Die stage B: Light clash mark. Die crack from field at 11:00 through top of shield to the rim at 1:00. Die stage C: Die crack in the wreath from 8:00 to 11:00. Die crack from the wreath at 3:00 to the rim at 5:00.

Rick Snow
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1869 S3e

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S3e 1869, 69/69 (n).

Obv. 4: (RH) Die stage C: Lapping line on neck above pearls still evident. Die crack from the ribbon end through the tip of the flag of the 1.

Rev. F: A heavy semi-circular die gouge is visible diagonally through the horizontal stripes of the shield and inside the O in ONE. Die crack through the top of the shield to the rim at 1:00.



Fly-In Club image library

1869 S3e, Obv. 4, Die stage C.



1869 S3f

Fly-In Club image library

S3f 1869/69 (n).

Obv. 4: (RH) Die stage D: Die crack now extends from the last feather through the flag of the 1 to the rim at 7:00.

Lapping line on neck above pearls is no longer evident.

Rev. T: Die strations from 1:30 to 7:30. Die crack from the rim at 3:30 through the two arrow heads to the rim at 5:30.

Die stage B: Die crack from the ribbon end through the knot to the olive leaves. Die stage C: Die crack from the rim at 11:30 through the top of the shield to the rim at 12:30.



Fly-In Club image library

1869 S3f, Rev. T, Die stage C.



1869 S3g

Fly-In Club image library

S3g 1869/69 (n).

Obv 4: (RH) Die stage D: Lapping line on neck above pearls no longer evident. Die crack from the ribbon end through the tip of the flag of the I.

Rev. V: Heavy die striations from 9:00 to 3:00. Die chip off the right base of the E in CENT into the field. Rought areas between shield and wreath and above the shield. No die cracks.



Fly-In Club image library

1869 S3g, Rev. V.

Obverse 4 die stages:

Die stage A, early: No die cracks. Light clash marks in between the last four feathers. S3a.

Die stage A, late: No die cracks. two or three clash marks above the first four feathers and in front of the face. S3b

Die stage B Early: Die repolished. Lapping lines visible on the neck above the pearls. Horizontal die striations. S3c, S3d.

Die stage B Late: Die repolished. Lapping lines visible on the neck above the pearls. Horizontal die striations no longer visible. S3d.

Die stage C early: Lapping on the neck still evident. Die crack through the ribbon end through the tip of the flag of the I. S3e.

Die stage C late: Lapping line above pearls no longer evident. Die crack still extends to the last feather and to the rim at 7:00. S3f, S3g.

1863 Shattered Reverse 1 Cent

By Bill Fivaz



Photo by Bill Fivaz

Photo 1

I recently purchased an ANACS MS-62 1863 CN Indian Cent with the most shattered reverse die I've ever seen. The die could not have lasted more than a few strikes after this piece, and I thought the Fly-In members might like to see this extremely late die state.

As you can see in the first photo, the massive die cracks are primarily on the upper half of the coin. One starts at the rim at K-12 and leads SE through the upper right corner of the shield, through the center of the wreath, exiting to the rim half-way down and again at about K-4. There is a large die chip ("interior cud") just above the first branch to the rim (Photos #2 and 3).



Photo by Bill Fivaz

Photo 2

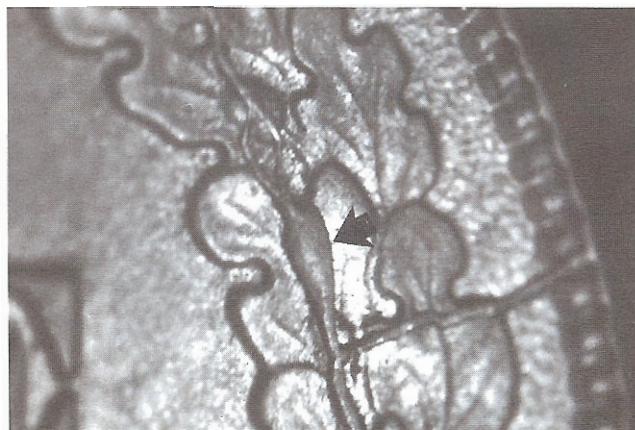


Photo by Bill Fivaz

Photo 3

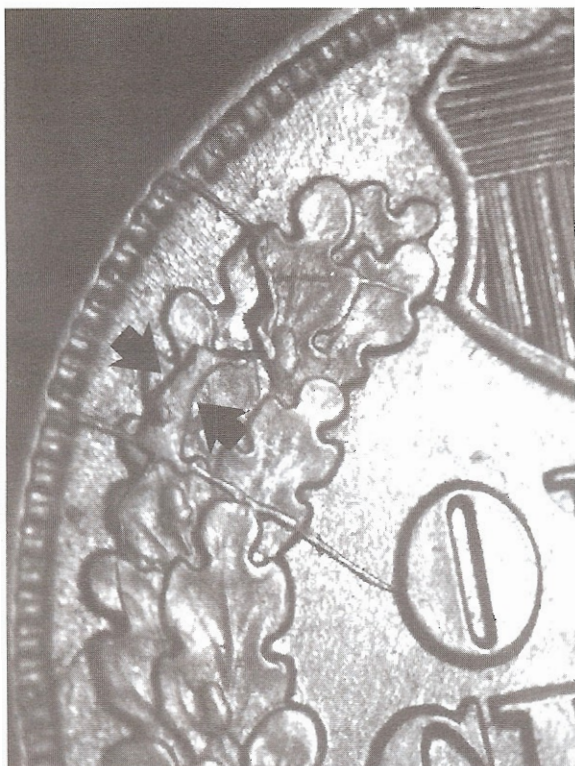


Photo by Bill Fivaz

Photo 4

This crack also branches off to the south just below the first juncture, and goes down to the lower arrow point where it splits east and west to the rim and down the arrow shaft. (Photo #2).

There is yet another die crack from the rim through the lower point to the ribbon up to the second arrow shaft and another from the rim through the butt of the stem.

The upper left side of the reverse also has its problems, with one die crack from the rim through the upper wreath to the lower left point of the shield, and downward to join another break from the rim to the center of the "O" in QNE. Just above the second crack is an even larger die chip, created when a portion of the die fell out, leaving a void (Photos #4 and 5).

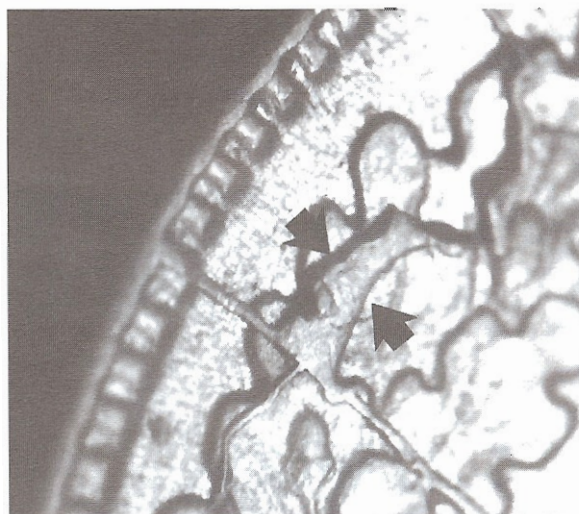


Photo by Bill Fivaz

Photo 5

Two more cracks are visible from the rim at K-9 and K-8, the upper one connecting to the larger one leading to the "O", and the second from a point on the rim to the center of the wreath in line with the bottom of the "C".

While this is not a particularly valuable coin, it is probably quite rare in this terminal die state, and interesting to collectors who study this area of numismatics. It would be interesting if anyone has an even later die state of this variety. If so, I'd be glad to photograph it for you (no charge) if you send it to me with postage and insurance for the return trip.

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Another Multiple Struck Flying Eagle Cent, Part 2

By Ken Hill

As mentioned in the March 2001 issue the obverse of the 1857 flipover double struck and broadstruck Flying Eagle Cent showed distinct remnants of devices from the original reverse strike. The reverse, however, appeared to have no remnants from the original obverse although there were some non-circulation marks in the fields. Overlays were prepared to see if any of these marks were actually from the first strike.

An overlay is a very important technique used in some aspects of numismatic research and is fairly easy to prepare.

I have used overlays many times over the past fifteen years as a final step in research before drawing a conclusion. The two most important things in making an overlay are to get a good photograph with sharp contrast of the coin or area of the coin in question and then to make the overlay large enough to be effective. An 8" X 12" overlay is many times more accurate than one which is 3 1/2" X 5".

What follows are the steps that I used in making the overlays for the FEC.



Photo by Ken Hill

The above six sets of photos were taken over a period of months. The top photo in the right column is the one that was selected for this overlay. The coin is in the lower center of the photo. These photos were 4" X 6" before being cropped.



Photo by Ken Hill

8" X 12" enlargements of the coin's obverse and reverse were made and cropped.



Photo by Ken Hill

Photocopies of the cropped enlargement were made. It may take several tries to get ones that have good contrast. The photocopies were then cut out and pasted on a piece of white paper.



Photo by Ken Hill

Each photocopy mounted on the white background was then "burned" into a transparency. Any business that deals with photocopies and office supplies can make these.



Photo by Ken Hill

The transparencies are shown, one on top of the other, with a 180-degree rotation that shows the correct alignment of the obverse and reverse. This is like looking at a coin made of clear glass.



Photo by Ken Hill

The reverse transparency was orientated on the coin's obverse photo so that the remnants of the wreath matched. Due to the three strikes the wreath became somewhat distorted and larger than the image on the transparency so an exact match wouldn't occur.



Photo by Ken Hill

Once the correct orientation was achieved (above) the obverse transparency was put in the correct position over the reverse photo. This then showed where devices from the first strike were located and where to look for possible matches.

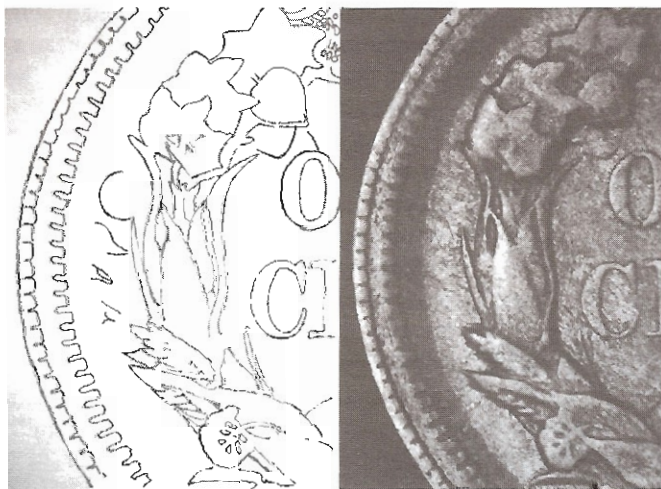


Photo by Ken Hill

The left side of the wreath had visible marks in the field, which were possibly what remained of the first strike. The diagram to the left of the photo shows the marks. They are located in three areas: adjacent to the top of the O in ONE, in the field to the left of the ear of corn and between the feathery think and leaf directly below the ear of corn. This one is obvious when comparing the photo to the diagram, but could easily be missed without it.

After using the overlays the following observations have been made: 1) It is probable that the curved mark located near the top of the O of ONE is the junction of the eagle's wing and body since its shape and location are consistent with that of a first strike. The strength of this mark is considerably stronger than the other marks in the fields making it possible that they are unrelated. 2) The marks located between the ear of wheat and tobacco leaf may be the remnants of one of the digits in the date, most likely the 1. 3) The marks located in the field left of the corn husk do not match any device from an obverse strike. The partial "O" is the most perplexing. Its shape is similar to the 8 in the date, but none of the other marks match digits in the date or surrounding devices. Its shape also differs from that of the letters on the coin so it's unlikely that this would be the answer. These marks are definitely not from circulation and were possibly from a fourth strike from another denomination. It is also possible that they were caused by a brockage or clash, again made by another denomination, but without further research they will remain a mystery. Is it possible that this coin is a product of "the mid-night minter"? The year is correct!

The overlays were inexpensive to prepare although the process is somewhat time consuming. The total price involved for film, processing, enlargements, photocopies and transparencies was about \$11. I still us an SLR camera purchased in the late '60s for coin photography. The recent advances in digital photography and scanners would certainly make the preparation of overlays much simpler and less time consuming for those who are interested.

The saga of a 1856 Flying Eagle Cent *by Richard Snow*

At the recent ANA Convention auction by Heritage, Lot 5271 was a copper nickel 1856 Flying Eagle Cent graded PR-66 by PCGS. This coin is the Snow-3 die pair which is regarded as the die pair that struck the non-proof issues of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent which were distributed to Congress prior to the passage of the Act of 1857 authorizing the new cent.

What is that - a Proof 1856 Snow-3! There must be some mistake. Aren't all S-3's non-proof? Apparently not.

The coin is definitely a proof. The strike was so strong that a knife rim could be felt on the edge. The fields were highly polished, though it is not a deep mirror. The coin is so darkly toned, that it appears to have been struck in copper.

What a surprise! Earlier this year I bought this very coin as a copper die trial 1856, Snow-3 die pair. It was graded by NGC as PR66BN, with a J-181 label. This was an important coin for sure. I believed it to be the copper die trial for the Snow-3 die pair, just the second example known. I later sold it for a small profit, but by owning this piece for that short period, I became kind of linked to it's story.

To begin the story, I want to mention that one of my acquisitions at the ANA show was the "order book" auction catalog from the "James B. Longacre collection" by M. Thomas and Sons, January 21, 1870. This catalog had all lots priced by hand. Lots 58 through 67 were 1856 Flying Eagle Cents described as "Proof, Rare". Lot 67 was described as "Proof, Tarnished, Rare". All nine lots sold for \$1.00 each to Edward Cogan. It is remotely possible that this coin labeled "tarnished" was the very coin in the recent ANA auction.

The earliest known pedigree of this coin is related to me by my good friend and copper specialist Jerry Bobbe. He told me that the coin came from Jim Ruddy in the late 1960's or early 1970's. He saw the coin at that time and recalled that it was a memorable coin. So memorable in fact, that when he was offered the coin some 20 years later at the 1990 FUN show by well known dealer Richard Burdick, he bought it still uncertified "sight unseen" for \$25,000. This was a record price at the time.

Jerry had the coin sent directly to NGC where it got graded PR-66. He sold it to two dealers at the 1990 pre-ANA show for \$37,500. You may think that this was one of his favorite deals, but as Jerry relates, it turned out to be the deal from hell!

The dealers who bought the coin sent it back to NGC where it was determined that it was a copper die trial J-181, not a regular copper-nickel 1856 Flying Eagle Cent.

At this time Jerry began working for PCGS as a grader. One day he got a call from the owners at NGC. "Were going to sue your #**% off!" they said. Jerry responded "Go ahead and try"!

The problem arises that a copper 1856 is not worth nearly the same as a copper-nickel one. NGC was going to take a huge loss for this "mistake" and wanted to scare Jerry into paying up. Jerry stood his ground. For over a year the insults and maneuvers made Jerry's life hell. In the end NGC gave up and took the loss.

The first time that I saw the coin was when another dealer offered it to me in 1996. I worked out a consignment deal because I thought the asking price of \$30,000 was too steep for a copper 1856, even though it was a Snow-3 and a superb specimen at that. I listed the coin in my "Indian Central" price list back in September, 1996.

It didn't sell.

Later, I learned that the coin did sell to a collector for a price around \$30,000.

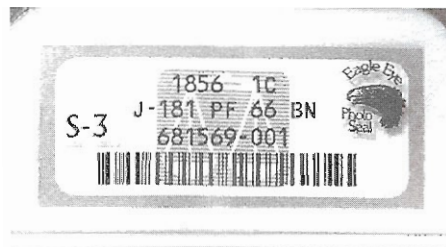
Earlier this year the coin came back on the market. A few dealers tried to sell it without success. I was asked to make a bid on the coin, so I offered \$18,000. The dealer sold it to me.

I quickly sold it to Stewart Blay, a specialist Flying Eagle and Indian Cent collector, who holds the distinction of owning the finest known Lincoln Cent collection. Stewart wants all his coins graded by PCGS, so he sent the coin to them for a crossover service. He also asked them to do a test on the coin to be sure it is a copper die trial.

Their test showed that it was not a copper die trial at all! It is a copper-nickel 1856 Flying Eagle! Vindication for Jerry. Tomatoes in the face for NGC. A real bummer for me, for not catching it. And a real payoff for Stewart for asking "what is it".

The coin was encapsulated as PR-66 by PCGS and consigned to Heritage's 2001 ANA auction where it sold for \$42,550.

What is this coin? It seems to me that it is possibly one of the first 1856's struck. Perhaps it was a presentation piece for James Longacre. It may have been bronzed at the Mint for some reason. Bronzing is a somewhat lost art. The process, as I believe it was done, was to heat a planchet and quickly dust it in bronzing powder which was probably made up of mainly sulphur and pulverized copper. The powder is struck into the coin to produce a coin that is evenly toned a chocolate brown. The coin would look like toned copper, but below the surface is a copper-nickel coin.



Eagle Eye Photo Seal

Something New
By Rick Snow



Fly-In Club Image Library

1890 S16 Off-center clashed reverse.

Obv. 18: (LH) No die cracks. Small nub out of the denticle below the 0 in the date.

Rev. R: A wide off-center clash from the denticles of another die is visible in the center of the coin between the E in ONE and the EN in CENT. Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf connected to the denticles by a rough area.

Attributed to: Larry Steve



Fly-In Club Image Library

Correction:

The 1858 LL S13 reported in the March 2001 Longacre's Ledger was found to be 1858 LL S2. This was corrected in the recently published "Flying Eagle and Indian cent Attribution Guide" Vol. 1, 1856-1858.

How to submit coins for attribution

What should be submitted: Any premium value variety which is not listed in the Fly-In Club Attribution Guide. Any overdate, doubled die, repunched date, and misplaced digit (provided it is dramatic enough) should be submitted.

How to submit a coin for attribution: There is no limit on submissions. All coins should be sent to Fly-In Club Attributor,

**Rick Snow,
P.O. Box 65645,
Tucson, AZ 85728**

All coins should be sent with a listing of the coins, their insurance value, and a return address and phone number.

How much does it cost?: Please include \$4 per coin, plus return postage. All coin will be returned via the U.S Post Office by registered and insured postage. Their cost is \$5 plus \$1 for every \$1,000 in insured value.

What will I get?: All new listings will be added to future editions of the Attribution guide (available from EERC at Rick Snow's address for \$15.95 + \$3 P&H). New varieties will be listed in a future issue of Longacre's Ledger, space permitting.



Levi Woodbury 1789-1851

Drawn from life and engraved by J. B. Longacre

"National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans", Volume II, 1835. By J.B. Longacre and J.Herring

From a footnote in Q. David Bowers' "The Rare Silver Dollars dated 1804":

Levi Woodbury (December 22, 1789 - September 4, 1851) was one of the more influential figures in New Hampshire history and, separately, in the administration of Andrew Jackson. In June 1819 he married Elizabeth Williams Clapp, daughter of well known Asa Clapp. The couple moved to Portsmouth, NH where they raised four

daughters and a son. He became involved in politics, and his home became a meeting place for discussions and planning. In 1817 he was appointed associate justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court. From 1825 to 1831 he was a United States Senator. In May 1831 he was appointed by Jackson as Secretary of the Navy, a post he held until 1834. On June 27, 1834 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. From 1846 onward he was a justice in the U.S. Supreme Court.



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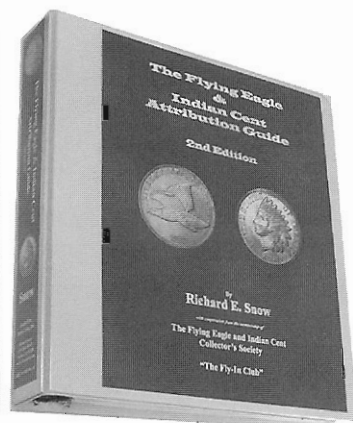
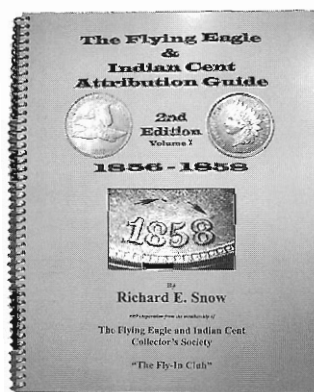
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